

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Christian leaders attack annexation

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JNA)—Leaders of the Christian communities in Jordan today voiced their strong condemnation of Israel's decision to annex Arab Jerusalem and make the unified city Israel's eternal capital. A statement issued by the leaders appealed to all Arab kings and heads of state to "unite their stand, join ranks and mobilise their forces for rescuing usurped Jerusalem and liberating its people." The statement also called on the United Nations and "all believers in God and right to rescue the holy city."

Czechs win Olympic soccer title

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (R)—Czechoslovakia beat defending champions East Germany 1-0 to win the Olympic soccer title tonight in a drab, rain-hit final. Jindrich Svoboda hit the winner in the 77th minute, only five minutes after he had come on as substitute, to set Czechoslovak fans cheering in the Lenin Stadium. Mr. Frantisek Stambacher sent over a pinpoint cross from the left which hit Mr. Svoboda's head. East German goalkeeper Bodo Rudwulit could not gather it cleanly and it bounced out for the fair-haired striker to hammer the ball home from point-blank range. But the match was mostly noticeable for the whistle-happy Soviet referee who booked five players and sent two off. It was the first time Czechoslovakia, runners-up at the 1964 Olympics, had won the title. The Soviet Union took the bronze medal for the third Olympics in a row by beating Yugoslavia 2-0 last night. More Olympic news on page 5.

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AMMAN, SUNDAY AUGUST 3, 1980 — RAMADAN 21, 1400

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Cairo asks Israel to delay sending autonomy team

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Egypt today reacted to Israel's claim to all of occupied Jerusalem by telling the Zionist state to delay sending its advance delegation to the Palestinian autonomy talks, then announcing that the United States supported Egypt's position on the holy city.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat kept secret his official reaction to the latest turn in the Jerusalem drama, but he is to send copies of his position to Tel Aviv and Washington, then sit back and wait a response, his top aides said.

The question of who will govern Arab East Jerusalem became a potentially ruinous issue in efforts toward a Middle East peace last week when the Israeli Knesset voted resoundingly that East and West Jerusalem will be forever divided under Israel's rule.

Egypt maintains the issue of governing East Jerusalem is a red-line-not-to-be-negotiated item on the agenda of the Camp David peace talks.

The accords aim at creating one sort of self-rule for the 1.2 million Palestinians living in the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

Israel seized these lands in the 1967 Middle East war.

Sources in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry told the Associated Press that Egypt's advising Israel to put off sending its delegation on Sunday.

Emerging from a private meeting with the American ambassador here, Egypt's foreign minister Kamal Hassan Ali told reporters, "The opinion of the United States government can be described in its essence as rejecting the Knesset decision."

Ambassador Alfred Atherton, who was scheduled to meet on another matter tonight with Mr. Sadat, was unavailable to comment on Mr. Ali's statement.

Mr. Ali said President Sadat's official reaction to the Knesset vote on Jerusalem will be delivered between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. tomorrow (Cairo time) to Israel's ambassador here, Mr.

Elihu Ben-Elissar, and at the same time to Egypt's ambassador in Tel Aviv, Mr. Saad Mortada, for relay to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The same message will be delivered to Mr. Atherton at that time, Mr. Ali said.

Sources told the Associated Press that Mr. Sadat will await reaction from the Israeli and U.S. capitals.

The autonomy talks, which are scheduled to start in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria Monday, are still on the calendar, though that is because nobody has said they were not. Usually reliable western sources say they just don't know if a decision had been made to suspend them.

Since Egypt told Israel to delay sending its advance delegation, it appears the start of the talks could be delayed a day at least.

Mr. Ossama Al Baz, Egypt's undersecretary for foreign affairs, told reporters today that Mr. Sadat had decided not to recall

Mr. Mortada as a protest of the Jerusalem vote.

He said no decision had been made on whether to stop the talks.

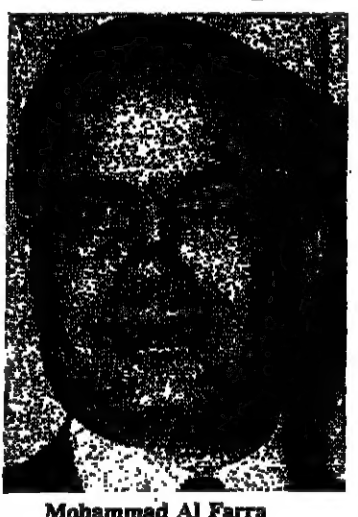
The talks have been going on for 14 months. But Egypt and Israel, with the United States as a go-between and overseer, have failed to agree on a definition of what Palestinian self-rule will be, or on the powers to be given a yet-to-be-created governing council.

The talks emerged from the peace process that started after Egypt and Israel, with President Carter serving as mediator, signed a peace agreement in Washington in March of 1979.

That agreement set May 26 of this year as the target date for the sides to agree on some sort of autonomy for the Palestinians living on Israeli-occupied lands.

The date passed, however, because Mr. Sadat temporarily gave up on the talks in reaction to the Knesset's original consideration of the Jerusalem bill.

Jordanian gets Arab League post



Mohammad Ali Farra

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (AFP)—Mr. Mohammad Ali Farra, a Jordanian diplomat, has been named deputy secretary general of the Arab League.

It would be the second time Mr. Farra has held the job. The first time, he worked under Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad.

Pro-Khomeini protesters 172 Iranians await deportation decision

OTISVILLE, New York, Aug. 2 (AP)—Tired and hungry, 172 pro-Khomeini Iranians arrested in Washington entered a federal prison quietly at dawn today to wait for the government to determine whether they are in the country illegally.

The scene at the correctional facility in southeastern New York differed from earlier displays by the Iranians, who were among 193 demonstrators apprehended July 27 in Washington while celebrating the death of the deposed Shah.

At the urging of State department officials, the City of Washington yesterday dropped disorderly conduct charges against the Iranians and turned them over to immigration authorities to determine whether they should be deported. They will be detained until a decision is made on deportation, officials said.

Last night, 172 Iranian men were taken from the District of Columbia Jail to Andrews Air Force Base in suburban Maryland, where they chanted slogans in support of the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and were loaded aboard two C-141 cargo planes.

Arabs would break ties to backers of Jerusalem annexation, King says

VIENNA, Aug. 2 (R)—His Majesty King Hussein said today that Arab countries would break off diplomatic relations with all states which decided to support Israel's decision to declare all of occupied Jerusalem capital of the Zionist state.

In an interview with the Vienna newspaper *Die Presse*, King Hussein said the decision by the Israelis meant a serious turn for the worse in this troubled area.

"This is the most serious of recent developments, and this decision creates an insurmountable obstacle for peace in these parts of the world," King Hussein told *Die Presse*.

He and Her Majesty Queen Noor are on a four-day unofficial visit to Austria during which King Hussein discussed the international and Middle East situation with President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

He held similar talks earlier with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg.

King Hussein praised Western Europe's links with Middle East countries.

Asked if Western Europe could help in peace-making efforts if the United States failed to do so, King Hussein said Western European countries were already "very helpful."

He said stability in Europe warranted stability in the whole world, adding he believed in "continuity in Europe."

On Catholic school crisis Bani-Sadr gets note from John Paul II

TEHRAN, Aug. 2 (R)—Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was tonight handed a personal message from Pope John Paul II concerning the plight of Iran's Catholic schools, informed church sources said.

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the papal emissary, conveyed the letter during talks with the president which the sources described as relaxed and friendly.

The next was not officially released but the sources said the Pope thanked Mr. Bani-Sadr for taking a close personal interest in the problem, and expressed the hope that present strained relations between the Vatican and Tehran would not deteriorate.

Monsignor Capucci will deliver another papal message tomorrow night, to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.



Iranian demonstrator arrested outside White House Sunday.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) said those who are in the U.S. illegally, INS spokesman John Russell said. The Iranians would be asked "if they would like to voluntarily depart the country."

Assad plans to visit Russia, paper says

BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (AP)—Syrian President Hafez Al Assad plans to visit Moscow this month for talks on upgrading Syria's political, economic and military relations with the Soviet Union, the pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper *Al-Sayra* reported today.

It said Mr. Assad will make the trip after the pan-Arab command of his ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party winds up a current congress that is expected to give the president the go-ahead on the Moscow talks.

There were reports in the Arab press that Syria was on the brink of signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Other reports said Syria would conclude a defense treaty with the Warsaw Pact.

The Syrian leadership has been publicly calling for stepped-up Soviet arms deliveries to help Syria establish military parity with Israel after Egypt's exit from the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Syria opposes the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and talks on Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

One report in the independent Beirut newspaper *Al-Bayrak* last month said Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlass made a secret visit to Poland in June. He reportedly discussed the prospects of a Syrian association with the Warsaw Pact with Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dimitri Ustinov.

Romania blasts Knesset action

BUCHAREST, Aug. 2 (AP)—Romania, the only Soviet-bloc country to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, has said the Israeli decision to annex occupied East Jerusalem and move its capital there was a "unilateral and arbitrary act flagrantly contravening the norms of international law."

A Romanian Foreign Ministry statement carried by the Bucharest dailies today warned that the Israeli decision "is likely to lead to the further aggravation of tension...raise new obstacles to a global political settlement (and) be a source of new and serious dangers for peace."

The statement said the Romanian government would not recognize the "arbitrary" change of Jerusalem's status.

Regional Briefs

BAGHDAD, Aug. 2 (R)—Iraq will give a monthly pension of 350 Iraqi dinars (about \$1050) to the family of former Syrian premier Salah Eddin Al Bitar, who was shot dead in Paris on July 21, the Iraqi News Agency reported today. It said the decision was taken by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC). Mr. Bitar became prime minister in 1963 and was forced into exile by a coup in 1966. A founding member of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, which still rules Syria, he aligned himself along with party co-founder Michael Aflaq with the Iraqi wing of the organization when it split in the late 1960's, but later resigned from the party totally.

NOUAKCHOTT, Aug. 2 (R)—Mauritania has decided to bring before international bodies its accusations that Moroccan aircraft bombed the town of Bouleouar on Tuesday. The Mauritanian government, meeting here yesterday, said it would bring the matter before the United Nations Security Council, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League. Morocco has denied any involvement in the bombing of Bouleouar, in northern Mauritania, which was visited Thursday by foreign diplomats, according to Nouakchott radio.

TEHRAN, Aug. 2 (R)—A man was stoned to death yesterday in Kerman, eastern Iran, for committing homosexual acts with an eight-year-old boy and then strangling him. Two men and two women were executed in the same fashion in Kerman on July 3 for sexual offences in the first recorded instance of ritual stoning in Iran in recent memory. Islamic revolutionary court judge Morteza Fahim Kermani, who handed down all five sentences, told Reuters the man executed yesterday, Mr. Hussein Motessadeh, had pleaded guilty at four separate sessions of the court. Judge Kermani, in a telephone interview, said he had imposed stoning for sexual offences "because after it has been proved that a person has committed such an act, the order of God must be carried out." He said he himself cast the first stone, from a distance of about three metres. The execution was then completed by some of the 150 onlookers.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 2 (R)—The French minister of foreign trade, Mr. Jean-Francois Deniau, has arrived in Baghdad for a visit of several days, the Iraqi News Agency reported today. It quoted Mr. Deniau as saying on his arrival last night that he would discuss with Iraqi officials the means of developing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (AP)—An Armenian guerrilla group warned the Greek government today against hunting down the gunmen who assassinated a Turkish diplomat and wounded his wife and two children in Athens. In a typewritten letter addressed to the Greek government, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) said: "If anything happens to any Armenian in Athens, your diplomats will be our next target." The ASALA claimed responsibility for the fatal shooting Thursday of Mr. Galip Ozmen, 42, the administrative attache at the Turkish embassy in Athens. The group blames Turkey for the "genocide" of Armenians 65 years ago. A copy of the ASALA message was delivered to news agency offices in Beirut by an Armenian who refused to answer any questions. "We remind you that all your diplomats are within reach of our fire," the message said.

A bridge of oil spans the gulf between U.S. and Libya

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—For nearly two decades, despite strained relations and anti-American outbursts from Libyan ruler Col. Muammar Qadhafi, a steady stream of crude oil has linked the United States and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah.

Even while controversy rages over the relationship between President Jimmy Carter's brother Billy and the Libyan government, Americans are sending Libya \$23 million every day in exchange for about 4 percent of their oil supply.

Libya began exporting oil to the United States in late 1961. Its oil sales to the United States and other countries since have enabled the Libyan Jamahiriyyah to build up a cash and gold reserve estimated at nearly \$10 billion to help finance development at home and military ventures abroad.

The United States obtains 630,000 to 640,000 barrels of oil a day from Libya—more than one-third of the 1.7 million barrels Libya produces daily, the U.S. Energy Department says.

At about \$37 a barrel, up from \$15 in January 1979, Libyan crude is among the highest-priced in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Such familiar companies as Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp. and Occidental Petroleum Corp.—and several lesser-known ones—long have operated in the North African country, whose high-quality petroleum is ideally suited for refining into gasoline and heating oil.

With production of 630,000 barrels a day, the largest petroleum company operating in Libya is Oasis Oil, in which the Libyan state oil company has a controlling interest and the U.S. companies Amerada Hess Corp., Marathon Oil Co. and Conoco Inc. have lesser interests.

The independent Refiner Charter Co. says it held talks with Billy Carter last summer in hopes of increasing its supplies of oil from the country by as much as 100,000 barrels a day.

According to Charter, the president's brother, who recently registered as a Libyan agent, would have received a finder's fee of 5 cents a barrel or a maximum of 5 percent of the value of oil he obtained. But "contact with Billy Carter simply faded away" after the talks failed to produce additional shipments, Charter says.

Today Charter, based in Jacksonville, Florida, receives 60,000 barrels of Libyan oil daily, down from about 120,000 a day last year, the result of a general cutback in shipments to western oil companies.

Oil comprises virtually all Libya's exports to the United States, which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) says were valued at \$7.02 billion in 1979 and the first quarter of 1980.

U.S. exports to Libya were valued by the IMF at \$617 million in the period. Food, chemicals, building supplies and transportation equipment have made up much of the American exports to Libya in recent years.

The State Department has refused to let Libya take delivery of eight U.S.-built C-130 military transport planes it purchased for \$36 million in 1973, fearing they would be used to aid terrorists.

Much of the U.S. dissatisfaction with the Libyan Jamahiriyyah stems from the sacking and burning by a Libyan mob of the U.S. embassy in Tripoli last December.

The U.S. government also has been unhappy with Colonel Qadhafi's anti-Israel stance, his

charges of U.S. "imperialism" and his sizable Soviet arms cache—estimated in some reports as worth \$12 billion.

Since Colonel Qadhafi seized power in a 1969 coup, Libya has used oil money to build housing, schools and factories. It also has been "spending heavily on developing agriculture, which has somewhat amazed the outside world because it's a desert nation," says Mr. Jack Morris, spokesman for Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York.

But the oil exports also have financed such foreign ventures as the arming of rebels in Morocco, Ethiopia and the Philippines and an unsuccessful military mission to rescue the regime of Ugandan dictator Idi Amin Dada.

The IMF says Libya's foreign-currency reserves were \$7.8 billion as of the end of March. The amount is up from \$2 billion in 1973, when the Arab oil embargo touched off a quadrupling of petroleum prices.

Of the current currency reserve, "more than half is in U.S. dollars," estimates Mr. Kurt von Hagen, senior international economist at the Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal. According to Mr. von dem Hagen, Libya also owns 2.7 million ounces of gold—worth about \$1.7 billion at current prices.



Invites bids for feasibility studies

Jordan takes tangible step to draw Euphrates water

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Aug. 2 — Jordan today took the first tangible step towards realising a scheme to draw water from the Euphrates River in Iraq for domestic and agricultural use in Jordan.

The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) has invited international and local engineering consultants to prequalify for conducting the economic and technical feasibility studies of such a scheme. Once the studies are completed, JVA Vice President Munther Haddadin told the Jordan Times today, Jordan will be able to determine whether to go ahead with the project.

Last winter Jordan recovered from a five-year drought by being

pounded with record rainfall which replenished underground water sources and filled the King Talal Dam, which provides water for Jordan Valley irrigation, for the first time. But experience has taught Jordan that such rainfall cannot be expected every year. "We are looking well into the future," Mr. Haddadin said of the Euphrates water project.

The project, if initiated, aims to draw "considerable amounts" of water across the desert using large-diameter pipelines and several pumping stations.

The idea for the project was first mooted on July 2 last year by the former prime minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, in an address before the National Consultative Council.

Jordan and Iraq had been discussing the possibility of the pro-

ject for drawing Euphrates water for drinking and irrigation, he said. At the time it was considered that a canal might be built to carry the water. But now it appears that the JVA prefers to channel the water through a pipeline.

There is as yet no estimate available of the exact scope or likely cost of the Euphrates scheme. Mr. Haddadin said this would have to wait until the consultants had presented their studies.

Consulting firms wishing to prequalify for the project have until Aug. 31 to express their interest in writing to the JVA.

Energy team reviews plan

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JNA) — The National Energy Council today held its first meeting under the chairmanship of the Minister of Trade and Industry to review a study on the energy situation in the country.

The study, which examines the energy resources, well as energy sources, reliability, will be the first Jordan's energy strategy.

The committee also reviewed a study on producing from waste material and the Natural Resources. A for oil prospecting and exploitation in Jordan. The committee also reviewed the created Energy Department.

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JNA) — Today marked the birthday anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Zain Al Shara. The Queen Mother has contributed actively to the development of social welfare in the country.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, gave an Iftar banquet at Basman palace this evening. It was attended by the prime minister, the chief justice and a number of ministers and top government officials.

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JNA) — The Israeli authorities have refused to allow Muslim pilgrims from Palestinian territory occupied since 1948 to travel on the annual pilgrimage to Mecca in West Bank vehicles, the ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs announced today. It said that a meeting will be held at the ministry tomorrow to discuss ways of providing the pilgrims with alternative transport facilities to enable them to perform the pilgrimage.

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JNA) — A group of Royal Jordanian Air Force graduates today received their wings at a special ceremony held at army headquarters in Amman. In a speech on the occasion, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who decorated the new graduates, urged them to shoulder their new responsibilities.

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JT) — The research department at the ministry of labour has prepared a plan for conducting a survey on the employment of local and non-

Jordanian labourers in the country, Al Ra'i newspaper said today. According to the department's director, Mr. Mohammad Abdul Hadi, the study will look into aspects of population growth in Jordan, recruiting workers locally, the country's needs of workers and the emigration of the Jordanian labour force. He said the survey would reveal the economic and social impact of employing non-Jordanians in the country.

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JNA) — The Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce will take part in a meeting sponsored by the chambers of industry and commerce in Islamic nations which will open in Baghdad on Sept. 9, a federation spokesman said here today. During the three-day meeting, the participants will discuss economic cooperation among Islamic countries and review the current economic situation in their states. Mr. Ahmad Ghuneim, member of the federation's executive board, will represent Jordan at the meeting.

IRBID, Aug. 2 (JT) — The higher ministerial committee for development has approved a comprehensive plan by the Irbid Urban Region Planning Group (IURPG) that will be included in the country's five-year economic

plan, IURPG's director, Dr. Sufian Tal said here today. The total cost of the plan, estimated at JD 250 million, includes among other things, the construction of the Maqarin Dam Yarmuk University, Irbid's industrial zone and ring roads, as well as tourist projects in Jerash, Dibbin and Ajloun, he said. He added that the plan took almost a year and a half of preparation. A number of government departments and a group of Japanese specialists took part in working out the plan, he said. The Japanese group conducted a feasibility study for the plan in the framework of Japan's technical assistance to Jordan and the Jordanian government's contribution to the study was JD 17,000, Dr. Tal said.

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JT) — The ministry of labour is requiring foreign companies operating in the country to employ a number of Jordanian labourers in their projects, a report in Al Ra'i newspaper said today. It said the ministry considers employment of local labourers in such projects as a prerequisite for allowing them to import non-Jordanians to work here.

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JT) — Minister of Culture and Youth Taher Hik-

mat has been authorised government to sign an agreement with an international consortium for carrying out the phase of the Royal Cultural in Amman, according to a in the local press. The fourth 11th Arab summit conference held at the centre in Nov

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JT) — The Jordanian Football Federation insured players participating in the current Jordan Cup against accidents occurring in the field. A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said requiring treatment costing more than JD 15 will be handled by American Life Insurance company.

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The pot of gold

"EVERYTHING is negotiable." Distilled from equal parts of naive American optimism, cynical Egyptian opportunism and practised Israeli duplicity, that was the spirit of Camp David.

But whatever the motivations of the various parties for tackling the Arab-Israeli issue in a manner that took half-steps to reach partial solutions, leaving the crucial issues for another day, it was clear from the start that the true nature of the problem did not lend itself to such an approach.

There are, we would contend, certain things which are not negotiable, chief among them the necessity of undoing, without condition, the consequences of a military aggression and ensuing military occupation which violate established international law, and the realisation on behalf of four million people of their inalienable right to live freely and to determine their own affairs in their own homeland.

Above all, there was the issue of Jerusalem, not mentioned at all in the Camp David accords (but winked at in the inclusion, as an annex to those accords, of a letter from the Israeli prime minister stating his government's contention that the city is "one city indivisible, the capital of the state of Israel").

As the Israelis have manifested and completed their annexation of the whole of Jerusalem, their Egyptian negotiating partners have demurred with mild references to the city's Arab and Islamic character, while their American interlocutors have repeated their assertion that the question must be left to the very end of the negotiating process.

Yet, with the passage by the Israeli Knesset of a bill, now a law, declaring "complete and unified Jerusalem" to be the "capital of Israel," the Egyptians still shrink from calling off the talks. Earlier in the Camp David process, Cairo made a major to-do about the participation of the 600,000 Arab inhabitants of Arab East Jerusalem in the talks on Palestinian "autonomy," yet now Israel has, at a stroke, attempted to deprive those Palestinians of their national links to their compatriots inside and outside the occupied territories. This would seem to be rather a graver act than attempting to deny Jerusalem's Arabs the "right" to participate in the "autonomy" talks, yet we see no Egyptian reaction -- at least pending the receipt by President Sadat of a letter from Mr. Begin nicely explaining the ins and outs of the Jerusalem law.

As for the United States, does it contend that the Jerusalem question is still "negotiable," according to its pot-of-gold-at-the-end-of-the-rainbow strategy? Israel has clearly outfoxed its Camp David partners once more, rendering the whole process ever more ridiculous than before. And we suspect that we have not seen the end of Israel's schemes to move in totally on all the occupied territories, dragging them forcibly into "Eretz Israel" in full view of a gullible President Sadat and a powerless President Carter.

Health ministry adopts measures to wipe out bilharzia-infected snails

AMMAN, Aug. 2 (JNA) — The ministry of health announced today that it has started conducting a comprehensive survey of the water in the Zarqa River and streams feeding it as well as the waters collected behind the King



Dr. Zuhair Malhas

TODAY'S WEATHER

Summery weather will continue, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	20	32
Aqaba	26	40
Deserts	19	38
Jordan Valley	25	40

The high temperature in Amman on Saturday was 33, while that in Aqaba was 40.

Talal Dam and in the East Ghor Canal, before launching a campaign for ridding them of bilharzia snails -- which were discovered in these waters last week.

The announcement was made by Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas after a meeting of ministry officials.

He said a special standing committee has been set up to pursue the subject and prevent bilharzia-infected labourers arriving in Jordan after they have lived or worked near bilharzia snail-infested regions.

Special laboratories have been set up in the Jordan Valley, Jerash, Salt and Irbid to conduct tests on such labourers every fortnight, Dr. Malhas said. He added that the ministry is in the course of purchasing 2,500 kilograms of pesticides to combat the snails, and he called on farmers in the Jordan Valley region to cooperate with ministry officials in a drive to rid the country of the pest.

Taking part in the meeting were officials from the ministries of health and agriculture and the assistant director general of the public security directorate.

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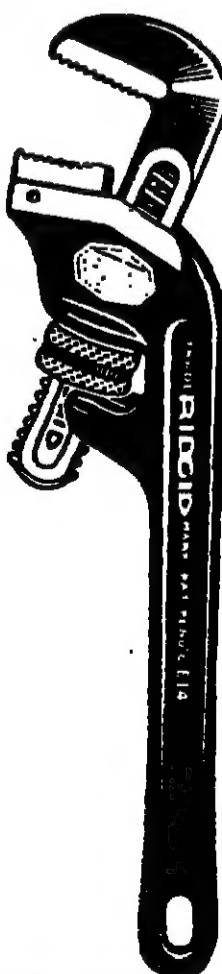
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Invitation for Tender for Supply of Cabling

The Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities/Tourism Project for the Development of Petra & Jerash invites sealed tenders for the supply of cabling for the Sound & Light Programme at Jerash.

The cabling materials to be supplied will be as follows:

1.	12000 MR	2 x 1.5	mm ²
2.	3000 MR	2 x 2.5	mm ²
3.	8000 MR	2 x 4	mm ²
4.	7800 MR	2 x 6	mm ²
5.	200 MR	4 x 2.5	mm ²
6.	4350 MR	4 x 4	mm ²
7.	3500 MR	4 x 6	mm ²
8.	7200 MR	2 x 10	mm ²
9.	6000 MR	4 x 10	mm ²
10.	2100 MR	4 x 16	mm ²
11.	5700 MR	4 x 25	mm ²
12.	950 MR	4 x 35	mm ²

The cost of this contract will be partly covered by the proceeds from a Credit Agreement between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the International Development Association (IDA) ratified by the Tourism Project (Credit 639-JO).

Tender Documents may be obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (Tourism Project) on August 2, 1980 and after, considering that the supply of cabling should be completed within two months from the date of signing the Contract.

Local and foreign companies specialised in this field are invited to obtain tender documents in return of JD 75 non-refundable for each copy from the following address:

Petra & Jerash Development Administration
Jabal Amman - Third Circle
P.O.B. 5403 Tel. 41275

The closing date for receiving tenders is at 12 noon on Saturday, September 13, 1980.

Chief of Special Tenders Committee for Tourism Project

مَكْذُوبٌ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

Prince Hassan sets record straight on history of holy city

Israel's unconvincing claim to sovereignty over Jerusalem

EDITOR'S NOTE: The passage by the Israeli Knesset of a bill annexing all of Jerusalem as the "capital of Israel," has raised -- not for the first time and certainly not for the last -- questions about the legality and validity of the Israeli claim to the whole of the city. These questions were addressed, at a time when the Begin government in Israel was already making moves towards annexation, by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, in a book, *A Study on Jerusalem*, published by the Longman Group of London late last year. The following extract from Prince Hassan's study provides the historical background of Jerusalem from its initial settlement by the Canaanite ancestors of the Arabs, to the present. The study is copyrighted by "The Publishing Committee," Amman, 1979.

The Early Period

ABOUT 4000 B.C. the Jebusites, a tribe of the Canaanite family, built their town of Jebus on part of the site of Jerusalem. They retained their city until it was captured in about 1000 B.C. by David who united the tribes of Israel at about that time. The Kingdom of Israel reached the peak of its power in the reign of his son Solomon who built the Temple of Jerusalem. He reigned from about 970 to 930 B.C.

Upon his death the kingdom split into two separate kingdoms, Israel and Judah, Jerusalem being the capital city of the latter. In about 720 B.C. the Kingdom of Israel was destroyed by the Assyrians and the inhabitants taken away into captivity. In about 600 B.C. the Kingdom of Judah was invaded by the Babylonians under King Nebuchadnezzar and the Temple of Solomon was destroyed in about 587 B.C. at the same time as the City of Jerusalem. Once again the majority of the inhabitants were removed into captivity. This captivity lasted for about 50 years. The Jews were unable to return until Cyrus, King of the Persians, had overturned Babylon in 538 B.C. Upon the return of the Jews the temple was rebuilt between 520 and 515 B.C.

There then ensued a period when there was relative freedom from invasion until the Jews were subjected to the Macedonians who invaded the country in about 330 B.C. Under King Antiochus IV, who treated the Jews with great harshness, there was a Jewish revolt in 170 B.C. After the quelling of the revolt the Temple was destroyed a second time, in about 130 B.C. After a further period of independence the Romans invaded the country and Jerusalem was captured by Pompey in 63 B.C. In 40 B.C. Herod, with Roman support, became King of Judaea and rebuilt the Temple for the second time.

In 70 A.D. there was a revolt against Roman rule by the Zealots or Sicarii (assassins), an organisation of Jewish fanatics which was crushed by the Roman Emperor Titus, who destroyed the City of Jerusalem and the Temple. This latter destruction was total except for small portions of the Western Wall. The Roman Emperor Hadrian (117-138 A.D.) turned Jerusalem into a Roman colony under the name of Aelia Capitolina in which Jews were forbidden to dwell or to enter. The Jewish "Bar Kokhba" rebellion dates from 135 A.D., since that time there had been no Jewish nation in the country, although after 135 A.D. a limited number of Jews continued to live in the country, their numbers fluctuating according to the measure of tolerance allowed or denied them by the successive rulers of the country.

The Byzantine to the Ottoman Period

After the division of the Roman Empire, Palestine became subject to the rule of the Eastern Emperors from about 330 A.D. until the country was conquered at Jerusalem captured by the Caliph Umar ("the Commander of the Faithful") 638 A.D. He made the city the capital of an Arab territory. Arab rule in Palestine continued until the arrival of the Crusaders, who captured Jerusalem in 1099. They established the Kingdom of Outremer, ruled from Jerusalem. This Christian kingdom lasted till 1187, when the Crusaders were defeated by Saladin, the Saracen ruler, and Jerusalem was restored to Arab rule. In

1190 Saladin invited the Jews to return to Palestine.

Palestine played little part in history for the ensuing two centuries. In 1517 the country, including Jerusalem, was conquered by the Ottoman Turks under Sultan Selim I. It remained under Ottoman rule, with a brief period between 1831 to 1840 when it was subject to Egyptian rule, until 1917. British armed forces, cooperating with Arabs under King Faisal I, entered Palestine in the autumn of 1917. General Allenby, the British military commander, accepted the surrender of Jerusalem from the Turkish governor in December 1917. From that date until the operation of the Mandate, in September 1922, under the Covenant of the League of Nations, Palestine, including the city of Jerusalem, remained under British military administration.

In November 1917, just before the Turkish surrender of Jerusalem, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the British government, issued, in the form of a letter to Lord Rothschild, what has become known as the "Balfour Declaration". This Declaration was synchronised with the successful invasion of Palestine by British forces under General Allenby. The operative terms of this statement of British Government policy were:

"I have much pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of His Majesty's Government the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet: 'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country'."

I should be grateful if you would bring this Declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation."

Turkey, a defeated belligerent in World War I, entered into the Treaty of Sevres in August 1920, whereunder Turkey relinquished its sovereignty over the whole of Palestine, including the City of Jerusalem. This Treaty, concluded with the Principal Allied Powers, was never ratified and never came into force. Its terms were repeated in the Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey, 1923, which came into force in 1924. Thereunder, by Article 16, Turkey relinquished its sovereignty over Palestine, without cession to the Allies. The future of the territory was, under the treaty, to be settled as the Allied Powers "thought fit". In fact, at a meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council held in San Remo in April 1920, the disposition of Palestine had already been agreed among the Principal Allied Powers. The Covenant of the League of Nations, which came into force on January 10, 1920, form part of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 with Germany and the other treaties concluded with the defeated central powers.

Article 22 of the Covenant, repeated in the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, provided for the system of Mandates, divided into three classes. Palestine was, as a former territory under the Turkish Empire, placed under the Mandates system as a Class "A" Mandate (Art. 22 (4)). At San Remo in April 1920, this Mandate was allocated by the Supreme War Council to "His Britannic Majesty". The Mandate, dated July 24, 1922 came into force on September 29, 1923. It recited in its preamble the key passage of the "Balfour Declaration".

The Period of the Mandate, 1922-1948

THE MANDATE over Palestine, including, without special status, the City of Jerusalem from which the Mandatory administration functioned, was in operation until May 14, 1948. On that date the British administration and armed forces withdrew in the face of mounting disorders and fighting between Jewish and Arab armed groups which they were unable to control. These disorders had started on a serious scale as early as 1929 over disputes concerning worship at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem, and

at Hebron. These disturbances led to the setting up of the Shaw Commission (1930), which reported on the causes and made recommendations for the avoidance of such disorders. A more serious cause of Jewish-Muslim confrontation was the rising rate of Jewish immigration into Palestine in furtherance of the Balfour Declaration incorporated into the Mandate.

From 1929 the rate of such immigration declined, but with the advent of the Nazis to power in Germany in 1933 the rate rose. At the same time increasing American capital was being invested in the Jewish "national home," and in Jewish agricultural and other developments. The Arabs complained that absentee Arab landlords were being dispossessed and bought out with capital provided by American Jewry.

In 1933, the year of Hitler's coming to power in Germany, immigration of Jews into Palestine rose to 30,327, as compared with a total of 9,533 in the preceding year, 1932. The Jews contended that these increased immigration figures raised "the economic absorptive capacity" laid down some 19 years earlier. This caused mounting anxieties on the part of the Arab leadership in Palestine which contended that at that rate of increase the Arab population would find itself outnumbered by the Jews in Palestine.

By 1935 the figure for Jewish immigrants had risen to 61,854. Not surprisingly, serious disturbances between the two communities broke out in 1936, leading to the setting up of the Peel Commission in August of that year. In the same year, 1936, the "Arab Higher Committee" was formed. Protracted general strikes, and outbreaks of widespread violence with responding military and police action ensued.

The Peel Commission reported in July 1937. It recommended the creation in Palestine of a Jewish and an Arab State, in areas predominantly Jewish and Arab, respectively. Jerusalem was to remain under British administration. The Commission's plan came to nothing, under adverse criticism on all sides. By the outbreak of the war in 1939 no agreed plan had been produced. The war period 1939-1945



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan marked a lull in the violence between Arabs and Jews. Violence between Arabs and Jews reached a renewed level of intensity in 1946 and 1947, frustrating the regime of the Mandatory.

The U.N. Partition Plan was adopted in the General Assembly by a vote of 33:13:0 on November 29, 1947. Thereunder there were to be two states, with defined areas, one Jewish and the other Arab. Jerusalem was to be excluded from these two states put under the U.N. Trusteeship Council as a corpus separatum. The two States were to be linked by an economic union. Meanwhile the Mandatory had announced its intention to withdraw by August 1, 1948, as it had stated that it would not impose any partition plan against the wishes of Jews or Arabs. The former accepted the plan, with reluctance, while the latter rejected it. In the event, the Mandatory withdrew on May 14, 1948.

The Period of the Divided City: 1949-1967

ON THAT DAY the Jewish National Provisional Council proclaimed at Tel Aviv the New State of Israel. This was immediately followed by fighting between Jewish and Arab armed groups, the latter being aided by elements of the armed forces of the neighbouring and other Arab States which were able to enter Palestine before the first cease-fire. Jerusalem came under siege. By

the conclusion of the various phases of fighting, Western Jerusalem was under Jewish control and the Eastern or Old City of Jerusalem was under the control of Jordan. The City remained so divided until 1967 when Israel captured it. Israel has exercised full and exclusive control over the whole "unified" City of Jerusalem from June 1967 until the present time.

The fighting between Israel and Jordan had been terminated by an armistice concluded under U.N. auspices on April 3, 1949. Later in that month, Jordan, after a plebiscite of the inhabitants of the area of Palestine under its control at the conclusion of the fighting, enacted through its proper constitutional processes, the formation of a "union" of the Old City of Jerusalem, and the West Bank territory with the Kingdom of Jordan. The United Kingdom and Pakistan recognised this "union" *de jure*, but the U.K. excluded the Old City of Jerusalem from such recognition, but recognised *de facto* Jordanian control of the Old City.

The period of the "Unified" City: 1967-1979

FROM THE capture of the Old City in 1967 Israel has treated the whole City of Jerusalem, its expanding suburbs and the surrounding towns and villages, as part of the territory of "Eretz Israel" to which Israeli law and administration apply. Extensive administrative measures have been taken by the Israeli municipal authorities. The City is placed under one mayor. The municipal services of transport, gas, electricity, drainage and roads have been extended and unified. Arab lands have been expropriated and appropriated on a substantial scale to enable large apartment blocks to be built on the high ground surrounding the City. Suburbs have been extended. Considerable numbers of Jewish immigrants have been accommodated in the new apartment blocks surrounding Jerusalem. Waqf (religious endowment) properties have been cleared of buildings and used for public and secular purposes.

In all respects the Israeli governmental and municipal authorities have treated the City as if it were the capital city of the State of Israel. However, certain Israeli government departments still remain in Tel Aviv. Many Arabs have left their properties from harassment or from building operations by contractors implementing municipal clearance and building plans so close to their homes that they have ceased to be habitable. Bulldozers have cleared Arab properties where they impeded town planning measures. These activities are claimed by the Israeli government to be measures of municipal unification and not "annexations".

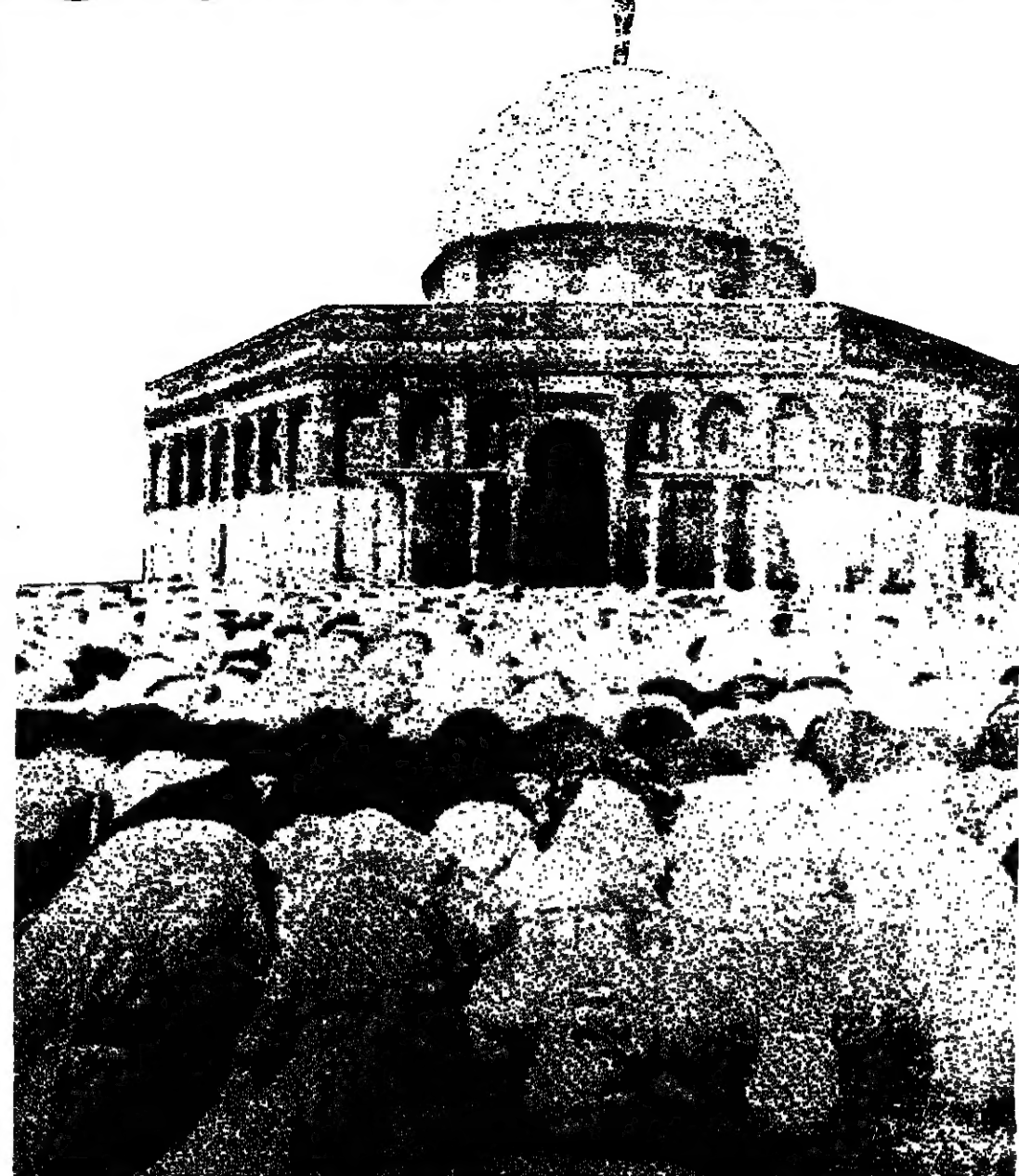
The condemnation of these measures by a series of U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions adopted by large majorities since 1967 has had no effect. Without any formal annexation of the City, there have been repeated statements by the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Begin, and other ministers, that Jerusalem will never again be severed from "Eretz Israel". Previous Prime Ministers of Israel have expressed the same policy.

In other words, any return to the previous "divided" Jerusalem or to the proposal for any form of international regime for the City as a corpus separatum is, in the view of the Israeli government, not a negotiable matter, however much there may be internal differences of political opinion within an Israel coalition government at any particular time.

Israel and the Holy Places: 1967-1979

AS TO the Holy Places, Israel claims that the enactment by the Knesset on June 27, 1967, of the "Protection of the Holy Places Law" secures their adequate protection. This law was enacted on the same day as the Law and Administration Ordinance (Amendment) Law providing for the extension of the law, jurisdiction and administration of the state to "any area of Eretz Israel designated by the government by order".

Serious criticism has been levelled at Israeli activities in Jerusalem by the General Conference of UNESCO. Various organs of UNESCO have expressed their misgivings about these activities since 1971.



Thus, in December 1971, the Executive Board of UNESCO "urgently" called upon Israel to take necessary measures for the scrupulous preservation of religious sites and cultural properties, especially in the Old City.

Although a number of plans have been put forward for functional or ecumenical control of the Holy Places, nothing has come of them to date. In President Sadat's speech to the Knesset on November 20, 1977, he called for Jerusalem "to be... a free and open city for all believers". In his reply Prime Minister Begin said: "We can assure... both the Islamic and the Christian worlds... that forever and ever access will be free without hindrance to the Holy Places sanctified to each faith." This statement assumes that Jerusalem, the whole of the City, will remain "forever and ever" under Israeli territorial sovereignty.

The Historical-Religious Claim

IT IS DIFFICULT to find convincing historical evidence for a dominant political and religious Jewish presence in Jerusalem for much more than a 1000 years, i.e., from the date of the capture of the Jebusite capital, Jerusalem, by King David in about 1000 B.C. until the final expulsion of the Jews from the City in 135 A.D. by the Emperor Hadrian.

On a number of grounds, the contemporary Israeli claim to "Eretz Israel", as embracing the whole of the area of Palestine included in the Mandate of 1922, is not strong. The Jewish empire of David and Solomon, with Jerusalem as its capital and religious centre, did not last longer than about 75 years. Thereafter the kingdom split into two. Substantial parts of Palestine, includ-

ing some parts of contemporary Israel, were occupied by peoples who were non-Jewish and had been in the country long before the Jewish conquest of some of it by Joshua in about 1200 B.C.

From the year 135 A.D. there was no substantial presence of a Jewish people in Palestine, including Jerusalem, until the 19th century of the Christian era. After 135 A.D. non-Jewish peoples remained in the country, and many became Christians under the Roman Empire, Eastern and Western. Such peoples remained and were still there at the time of the Muslim invasion and capture of Jerusalem and the remainder of the country, in 638 A.D.

The Muslim presence has been unbroken from that date until the present time, even during the period of just less than a century under the Crusader Kingdom of Outremer, from 1099 to 1187 A.D. During that period of 1,300 years of unbroken Muslim presence, Jerusalem became one of the three great centres of Islam, as it is today.

From 638 A.D. until now the Christians have shared a religious presence with the Muslims. The Jewish religious presence, apart from vestigial practitioners of the Jewish faith, was absent from 135 A.D. until the 19th century. Thus the tripartite religious presence of

the three great monotheist religions of the world in Jerusalem is less than two centuries old. The rights of access to, and worship at, the Holy Places within and outside Jerusalem are shared, and not exclusive, rights.

The biblical claim to the territory of Palestine, "Eretz Israel", as advanced by Mr. Begin, other Israeli Ministers and contemporary Jewish apologists, is equally unconvincing. The biblical texts are not consistent about God's promises to Abraham. The Bible's historical accuracy varies. No records exist in neighbouring countries, such as Pharaonic Egypt, as to the Exodus. Neither is Israel depicted as a powerful nation before the time of Solomon, and then only for a brief period.

The true nature of the Jewish historical-religious claim to Jerusalem can perhaps be seen in the words of Duyan before the Wailing Wall on the afternoon of June 7, 1967: "We have returned to this most sacred shrine, never to part from it."

An association during a period of the last 1,800 years, marked by the Jewish yearning to return to Jerusalem is not an historical or a territorial association. Neither does it afford a persuasive title to territorial sovereignty under contemporary international law.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Jordan Valley Authority Announcement for Prequalification

The Jordan Valley Authority of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan intends to acquire the services of a competent engineering consulting firm to study the economic and technical feasibility of a water project that aims at the transmission of considerable amounts of water from the Euphrates River in the Republic of Iraq to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The project consists of several pumping stations, large diameter pipelines, water treatment plants and water storage reservoirs.

The Jordan Valley Authority hereby invites the engineering consulting firms and/or joint ventures thereof who possess the experience and the ability to perform the economic and technical feasibility of the project to express their interest in writing to the Authority to prequalify for the job. Relevant data and documents that establish their experience and ability to perform the required study should be submitted to the Authority for purposes of prequalification not later than August 31, 1980 at the address shown below. No special forms for prequalification are specified;

**The President
Jordan Valley Authority
P.O. Box 2769
Amman, Jordan
Cable: Jovaco, Amman, Jordan**

**Omar Abdallah Dokhgan
President**

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AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Dairy Co. (New Shares)	JD 1.000	2774	1.330	1.320	1.330
Slamic Bank	JD 1.000	23167	2.020	1.990	2.020
Bank of Jordan	JD 5.000	150	12.750	12.750	12.750
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	1552	1.510	1.510	1.510
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	1200	2.240	2.240	2.240
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10.000	50	120.000	120.000	120.000
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	100	12.000	12.000	12.000
Jar Al Sha'ab	JD 1.000	50	0.900	0.900	0.900
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5.000	10	9.950	9.950	9.950
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1.000	13087	3.130	3.100	3.100
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	500	1.410	1.410	1.410
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	100	0.910	0.910	0.910
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5.000	80	27.000	27.000	27.000
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1.000	500	1.230	1.230	1.230
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	5611	1.860	1.860	1.860
Arab District Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	150	1.050	1.050	1.050
International Construction and Investment	JD 1.000	100	0.910	0.910	0.910
Real Estate Finance Corporation	JD 1.000	69	5.270	5.270	5.270
Arab Finance Corporation	JD 10.000	100	10.300	10.300	10.300
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10.000	886	19.800	19.750	19.800
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1.000	200	1.250	1.250	1.250
Surge Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1.000	400	4.680	4.680	4.680
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5.000	2309	9.910	9.900	9.900
National Steel Industry	JD 1.000	9200	2.130	2.090	2.090
Arab Company for Paper Manufacture and Trade	JD 1.000	500	0.940	0.940	0.940

Total Volume Traded on Saturday, August 2, 1980:
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Total number of shares traded: 62,845

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U.S. firms announce crude oil price cuts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Special) — Action taken by President Carter in April 1979 to phase out price controls on domestically produced crude oil was "absolutely essential" for restructuring the energy sector of the U.S. economy, according to Energy Secretary Charles Duncan.

Testifying before a congressional subcommittee, Mr. Duncan said oil decontrol and enactment of a "windfall" profits tax on the excess earnings of U.S. oil companies together have enabled the United States significantly to reduce its dependence on imported oil, conserve more energy and create funds for developing alternative energy sources.

"We are now emphasizing energy efficiency throughout America, and that is a function of decontrol," he emphasized.

Mr. Duncan pointed out that decontrol of domestic crude oil affects both supply and price.

"In the short term," he noted, "supplies will increase because producers are encouraged by the higher decontrolled prices to increase or initiate production from marginal and newly

developed properties. The volume impact of this short-term response has been approximately 50,000 barrels a day of incremental production to date, and we estimate this figure will rise to about 350,000 barrels a day by September 1981," when the phased oil decontrol is completed — he said.

As an additional result of crude oil decontrol, drilling activity this year has already risen by about 33 per cent over the first six months of 1979.

"The share of domestic crude (price) increases due to phased decontrol accounts for about 5.5 cents of the crude cost rise, or about 13 per cent of the total increase in gasoline prices," Mr. Duncan concluded.

Meanwhile, declining U.S. petroleum demand has prompted several of America's largest oil companies to reduce crude oil prices.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio (SOHIO) trimmed the price of some 250,000 barrels of Alaskan crude oil it sells in the lower 48 states each day by \$4 to \$29 a barrel.

Other major companies

announcing price cuts of \$1 - 1.50 a barrel on oil produced in states other than Alaska were Gulf Oil Corporation, Atlantic Richfield Company and Standard Oil of Indiana.

The reductions apply only to

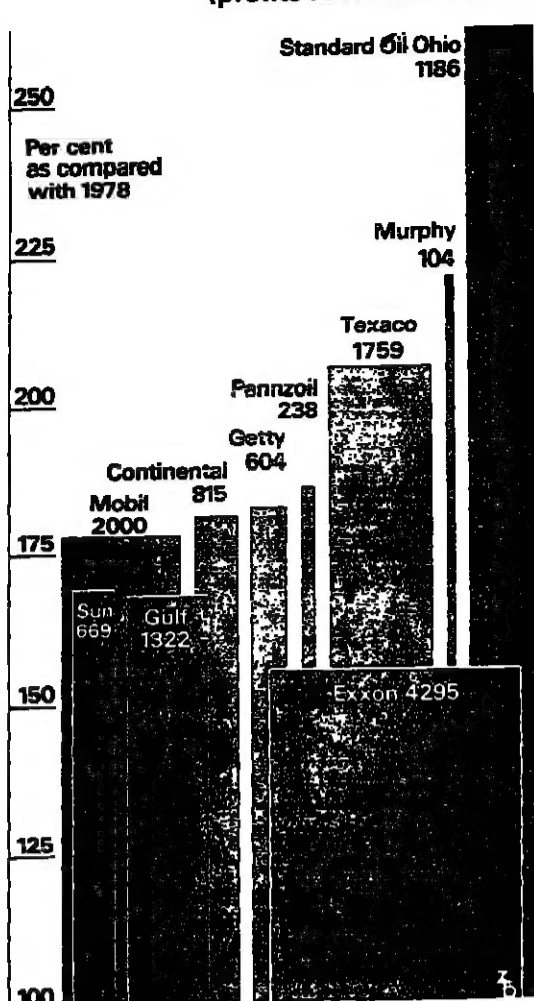
"upper tier" or newly discovered oil that is exempt from government price controls. Therefore, they are not expected to result in retail price cuts to consumers for petrol and other petroleum products.

A primary reason for the crude oil price reductions, according to one industry spokesman, is that the wellhead price of domestic uncontrolled oil is too high compared to world spot market prices, where oil is sold to the highest bidder.

Worldwide demand for both crude and petroleum products has fallen sharply in recent months, creating a "global surplus and record high inventories."

In the United States, demand for petrol is running 7 per cent behind 1979 levels. This has placed downward pressure on prices and, in some cases, has left prices on uncontrolled American oil as much as \$2 a barrel above contract prices currently charged on the world market.

1979 - Best business year of oil combines of the U.S.A. (profits in million dollars)



Sweden's consumer prices rise 6.2%

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2 (SIP) — Consumer prices in Sweden were up 6.2 per cent over the first half of 1980, compared with 4.1 per cent in the same period last year, according to the National Price and Cartel Office. From May to June this year, prices rose 0.4 per cent.

The consumer price index of the National Central Bureau of Statistics registering changes from mid-December 1979 to mid-June this year, showed an increase of 6.9 per cent over the period. The overall figure masks an increase of 7.6 per cent for housing and 18.8 per cent for fuel and lighting. Food prices were up 6.9 per cent, clothing and footwear 1.3 per cent, alcoholic beverages and tobacco 1.6 per cent, furnishings and domestic utensils 6.4 per cent, and sundry items 7.2 per cent.

U.S. to consider scrapping grain embargo on USSR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (R) — President Carter's ban on the export of grain to the Soviet Union has cost the Russians about a billion dollars and helped cause food shortages there, according to the director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency.

The director, General Eugene Tighe, told a Senate subcommittee that though the Soviet Union had been able to replace from other Western sources most of the 17 million tonnes of American maize and wheat cut off by the embargo, there was still a significant shortfall.

"Soviet efforts to replace U.S.

grain have driven up world prices and caused the Soviets to pay about one billion dollars more for the grain that would have been purchased from the U.S.," he said.

Details of his hitherto secret testimony were released by

committee chairman, Sen. Dan Rostenkowski, who also said Senate banking committee meet on Aug. 19 and 20 to consider proposals to scrap embargo.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATE

U.S. dollar	291.00/293.00	French franc	71.3
U.K. sterling	688.10/692.10	Dutch guilder	151.20
West German mark	165.00/166.00	Swedish crown	70.2
Swiss franc	178.60/179.70	Belgian franc	103.50
Italian lire	35.00/35.20	Japanese yen	128.20
(for every 100)		(for every 100)	

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 3, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A whole new viewpoint for you can develop today where your practical affairs are concerned and this could lead to greater abundance in the days ahead. Be alert at all times.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Look over your environment and make plans for needed changes. Talk monetary affairs over with influential persons.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make plans to go after your most cherished aims and push aside stumbling blocks in your path of progress.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You could feel restricted in some way, but this can be overcome by taking on a more positive attitude. Be logical.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can now gain personal aims that have been hard to come by in the past. Strive for increased happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Work on creative ideas that could lead to greater success. You need to apply your more to gain your goals.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to study and figures that could help you get ahead in your line endeavor. Plan for the future.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) A new plan you have need more study before you put it in operation. Engage favorite hobby with congenials.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be tactful with close friends and increase harmony at home. Good day to visit friends and relatives for mutual enjoyment.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to please your friends today instead of going off to private pursuit. Make this a worthwhile day.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take time to study new interests that could be profitable in the future. Make plans to improve your social life.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan how to improve conditions in your life that could give more abundance in the future. Think constructively.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contact close ties and discuss mutual plans for the future. Show more consideration for the one you love.

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مركز من الأصل

Olympic Roundup

From wire services in Moscow

ATHLETICS: Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia became the only double medalist at the Moscow Olympic track competition Friday. The 35-year-old runner won the 10,000 metres and 20,000 metres. The double realised an old dream of the wiry little runner, who had been unable to achieve his goal at two earlier Olympics.

Yifter now joins the elite group of those who have won both races in one Olympics. Finland's Lasse Viren was the last to do it, taking both events in 1973 at Munich and 1976 in Montreal. Viren finished fourth in the 10,000 this time and dropped out of the marathon on Friday.

The Ethiopian won a bronze in the 5,000 metres at Munich, but did not make it to the starting line for the 10,000 metres and was scratched from that race. He was unable to compete at Montreal because of the African walkout to protest New Zealand's sports ties with white-ruled South Africa.

Yifter came to Moscow the heavy favourite in both distances after going undefeated in 5,000 and 10,000 metres for four seasons. He won both distances at the inaugural 1977 World Cup track and field meet in Duesseldorf, West Germany, and repeated the victories at the 1979 World Cup in Montreal.

He served notice of his Olympic intentions last summer by sweeping both races at the Spartacade games at the same Lenin Stadium where 100,000 spectators cheered him Friday. Yifter grabbed both Olympic victories with electrifying sprints on the final lap, leaving his rivals amazed by his inexhaustible reservoir of energy.

Yifter looks frail running against longer-legged rivals who often are a head or more taller. And the gaunt-faced, balding air force lieutenant also looks older than the 37 years he admits to, and positively grandfatherly compared with competitors who are mainly in their 20s.

Going into the final lap of the 5,000, Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan seized the lead. Yifter matched him stride-for-stride and shot ahead going into the final turn, 200 metres from the end.

Outrunning Tanzania's Suleiman Nyambai on the homestretch, the Ethiopian came across the line in 13:21.0 minutes, six-tenths of a second ahead. Kaarlo Mankkua of Finland passed the fading Coghlan to take the bronze with a time of 13:22.0.

At a victory news conference Yifter graciously paid tribute to two teammates in the final race, Yohannes Mohammad and Mohammed Kadir, for helping set the pace to wear down the field before his final sprint.

"They tried to help me a lot and that's why they lost the race," he said.

In the javelin, Russian Dainis Kula's first two throws on the final round were fouls, and his third also appeared to be a foul when it landed flat. A judge called it fair, and instead of Kula being eliminated, he became the champion.

In the triple jump, two of the hot favourites, world record holder Joao De Oliveira of Brazil and Ian Campbell of Australia, were called for a total of nine fouls in 12 jumps. On one occasion, Campbell was robbed of a jump of 17.50 metres — an effort that would have won him the gold medal.

After the event, Oliveira shook Campbell's hand and said, "you are the rightful Olympic champion." The man who got the gold medal, instead, was Russia's Jaak Uudmaa. He jumped 17.35 metres.

In the discus, Cuba's Luis Delis got off a throw that appeared to exceed the winning heave of 66.64 metres by Viktor Raschchupkin of the Soviet Union. Delis placed only third. "We had all thought Delis had done better than that," said an official.

Seven world records in some incredible jumping and throwing performances and the inspired middle-distance double by Miruts Yifter have left athletics enthusiasts with vivid memories of the Moscow Olympics.

The Soviet Union amassed 15 gold medals compared with only four at the 1976 Montreal Games, and they had 14 silver and 12 bronze. Many of these golds came in events, like the relays and women's sprints, which are traditional American preserves.

The East Germans, with only a fraction of the population of the Soviet Union, earned 11 golds here, the same number which put them at the top of the table in Montreal.

Their women, however, won only five gold medals, a big drop from the nine which left them in almost total domination four years ago. Most of their losses were to the Russians, whose women captured seven titles here compared with only two in Montreal.

Britain jumped into third place in Moscow, with four solid golds, after failing to win a single athletics medal in 1976. The brilliant Scottish sprinter Allan Wells took the 100 gold and 200 metres silver, and there are those who would have backed him to do as well even if the Americans had been able to compete.

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Olympic Roundup

From wire services in Moscow

Steve Ovett, winner of the 800 metres, and **Sebastian Coe**, who took the silver behind him and then swept majestically to victory in the 1,500 metres, lived up to their reputations as the best in the world. Their two duels, uniting careful tactics and superb acceleration over the final laps, were among the most memorable moments here.

Italy won three athletics titles, with **Pietro Mennea's** win over Wells in the 200 metres and **Sara Simeoni's** 1.97 metres high jump confirming their world stature.

Lutz Dombrowski, who qualified for the East German team only on July 5 by equalling the European long jump record, won the Olympic gold with a sensational 8.54 leap, second best of all time and the best-ever in normal altitude conditions.

Another great achievement came when **Nadezhda Tkachenko** of the Soviet Union became the first woman to pass 5,000 points in the pentathlon. Her 5,083 record total put her ahead of all rivals in the taxing five-event test.

In the pole vault, **Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz** beat his Polish teammate, Russian star **Konstantin Volkov** and the French trio who have shared the world records in recent months, and then raised the world mark from **Philippe Houvion's** 5.77 metres to 5.78. There will always be doubts as to his wisdom in having the bar raised to 5.82, rather than to 5.80, when he tried vainly to improve his new standard.

The other world records came from another East German newcomer, **Gerd Wegrig**, who lifted the high jump mark by one centimetre to 2.36 metres. **Yuri Sedikh** of the Soviet Union, whose first hammer throw of 81.80 metres earned the 81.66 set in May by teammate **Sergei Litvinov**, and the Soviet Union's **Nadezhda Olizarenko** who cut her 800 metres record to 1:53.5.

The East German 4 x 100 metres women's team retained their Olympic golds and improved their own world record to 41.60 seconds, even without the Americans to press them.

BOXING: **Teofilo Stevenson** capped a Cuban gold rush at the Olympic boxing tournament Saturday by scoring an unimpressive 4-1 decision over, a Soviet opponent to win his third straight heavyweight championship.

Five other Cubans won gold medals while two had to settle for silver. It was a bad day for the Soviets. **Shamil Sahyrov** won the first bout of the day, but the six other Soviet finalists all lost.

Light flyweight Sahyrov earned the Soviet Union's first boxing gold medal of the Moscow Olympics with a brawling win on points against **Hipolito Ramos** of Cuba. The closely-matched

hant, one of five Soviet-Cuban finals, was awarded to the 21-year-old European champion on a split three-to-two decision.

The tiny Ramos, who was giving the Russian six centimetres in height, had the best of the first round and started the second with a strong attack. Sahyrov took the centre of the ring and fended off most of Ramos' right jabs. He improved noticeably in the third round, which clearly clinched the contest.

Bulgarian Petar Lessov took the flyweight gold medal after stopping the Soviet Union's **Viktor Miroshnichenko** in the second round. The 19-year-old Bulgarian opened up a small cut by the Soviet boxer's right eye but Miroshnichenko went on fighting.

The contest was stopped with 52 seconds of the round left amid thunderous cheers from Bulgarian supporters at Moscow's showpiece covered stadium.

The decision, ending what had been an open bout, came as a surprise since the 20-year-old Soviet champion effortlessly overcame some tough opposition on his way to the final.

In the lightweight class Cuba's **Angel Herrera** stopped fellow southpaw **Viktor Demidenko** of the Soviet Union to take his second Olympic gold medal at successive games.

The referee ended the fight early in the third round when a cut under Demidenko's swollen right eye started to bleed. There was jarring and foot-stamping from the crowd when the verdict was announced. The Soviet boxer was hurt in his semi-final clash with East German **Richard Nowakowski** and his eye had to be examined before the bout.

Italy's **Patrizio Oliva** scored a surprising and unconventional win over **Serik Konakbaev** of the Soviet Union in their clash for the light welterweight gold. The judges split four to one to award the bout to the Italian, who confused Konakbaev by bearing down on him with both fists left.

In each attack the left often missed but the right found its mark. The Soviet boxer, current European champion and World Cup winner, might easily have crushed Oliva but he never got to grips with the Italian.

The 21-year-old hunk clerk from Naples dropped to his knees when the decision was announced and there were tears in his eyes at the medal ceremony, in which the Olympic flag was raised and the Olympic anthem played. Oliva said the wished he could have seen his nation's flag raised, but Italy used the Olympic banner because of the boycott.

Welterweight **Andres Aldama** outpointed the only African in the finals, **Ugandan John Mugabi**, to take Cuba's third boxing gold medal. Aldama, 24, silver medalist at Montreal, put on a convincing display of tough punching and resilience. Four of the five judges gave him the fight.

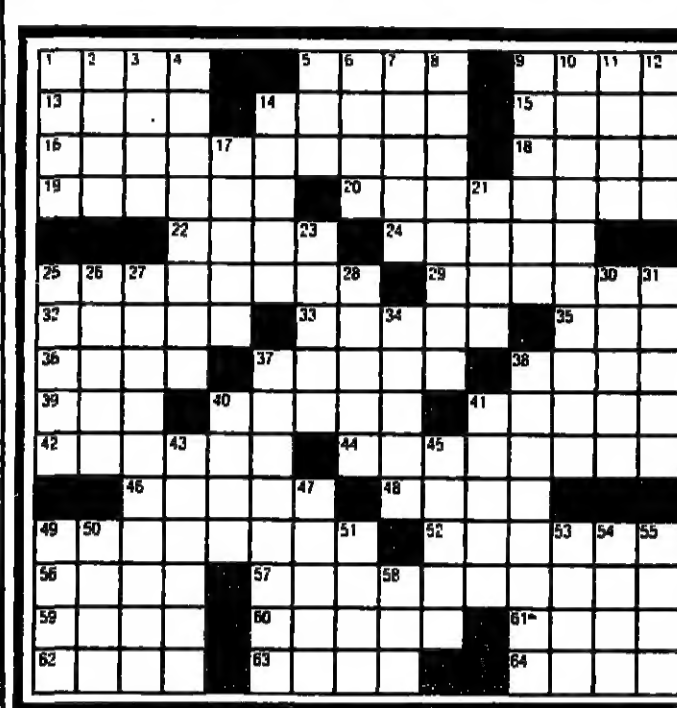
The 20-year-old Mugabi got to the finals on the strength of three knockouts and he was looking for the same result against the stocky Cuban southpaw. But Aldama rolled with the punches and came back to hand out his own punishment, particularly in the last round.

The Ugandan landed only one punch that looked a possible winner with a right smash straight to the Cuban's jaw in the third. Aldama just shook himself and fought on.

THE Daily Crossword by N.E. Campbell

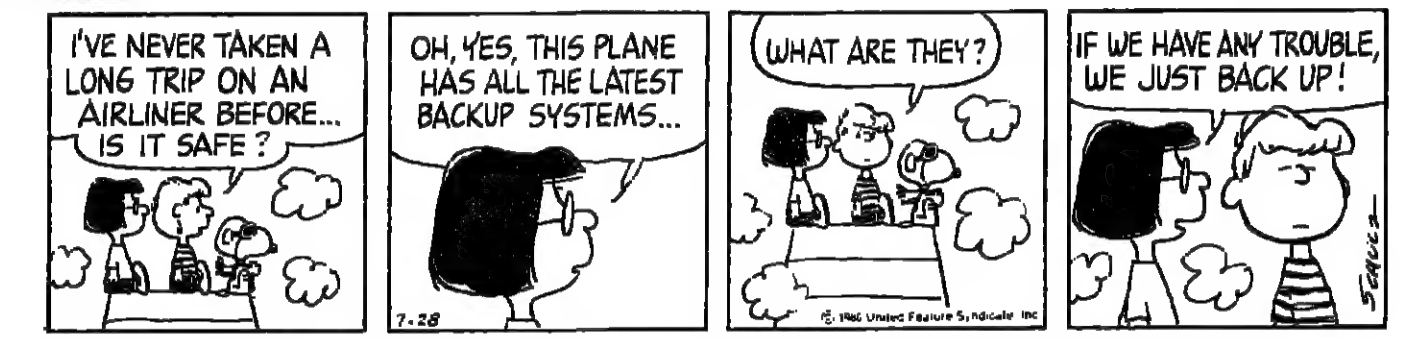
ACROSS	32 Man-eating fish	48 Tug	14 Alan Ladd role
1 Makes a choice	33 Egg group	52 Certain	17 Boie
5 Oriental nurse	35 Numerical prefix	58 Noise of surf	21 Jungle denizen
9 Cold or ginger	36 Playthings	59 Artificial gem	23 Mountain system
13 Faultless	37 Entertained	57 Square column	25 Ancient port of Rome
14 Tea biscuit	38 Be excited	60 Swiss mathematician	26 Call
15 Conceal	39 Company abbr.	61 River to the Seine	27 Wool
16 Not decided	40 Lawgiver of the Bible	62 British prisoner	28 Carries Flynn of films
18 October birthstone	41 Rolled tortillas	63 Ellen or John	31 Beauty salon item
19 Winged fruit	42 God of the winds	64 Climax	37 Promoted
20 Valiant	44 Glasswork-er's level		38 Catcher
22 Salad fish	46 Utah mountains		39 Paul of pictures
24 Foreigner			40 Musical composition
25 Adversary			43 Hereditary
29 Tremble			45 Less cooked

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:	DOWN
1 Musical composition	2 Insect stage
3 Clip	4 Legislators
5 Top card	6 Ostrich-like birds
7 Santa	8 Foretold
9 Evicted	10 Very close
11 Jewish month	12 Animal hide



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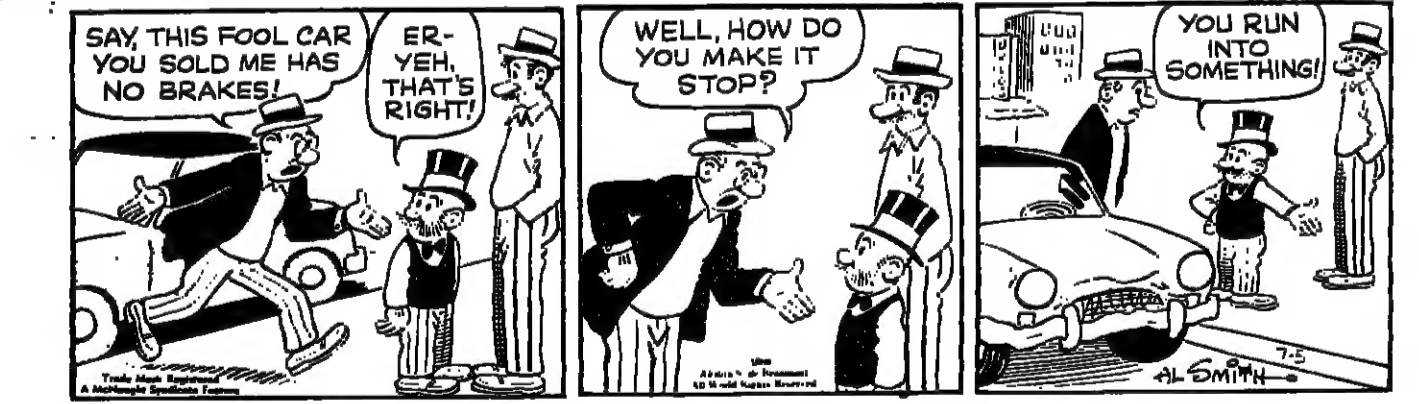
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1980 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ 965
 ♥ K62
 ♦ 10532
 ♣ 742

EAST
 ♠ K732
 ♥ A98754 103
 ♦ J6
 ♣ K9874

SOUTH
 ♠ A9J1084
 ♥ Q
 ♦ A
 ♣ AKQJ5

The bidding:
 South West North East
 2 ♠ 3 ♣ Pass Pass
 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 6 ♠ Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Ace of ♠.

The Trojans learned the hard way not to trust the Greeks. You should be equally suspicious when the defenders present you with a gift.

We do not approve of South's final bid. He could reasonably expect to make 11 tricks from his own hand, but had no reason to suppose that his partner would produce a trick. His correct action would have been a bid of five spades. Since South did not launch a cue-bidding sequence, that bid could not be asking about heart control. It could only say that declarer was looking at eleven tricks and that he needed a filler in one of his suits for slam. Since North had no help, he would have passed five

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Corcoran
- 6:10 Arabic programme
- 6:30 Religion programme
- 7:00 Ramadha's puzzle
- 7:10 Arabic comedy
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 A programme on police academy
- 9:10 Religion series
- 9:30 Arabic series
- 11:00 News summary

CHANNEL 4

- 6:30 French programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 8:00 News in Hebrew
- 8:30 News in Arabic
- 8:50 Olympic Games closing events
- 9:00 News in English
- 10:15 Charlie's Angels

RADIO JORDAN

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:10 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 7:50 News Headlines
- 8:00 Talking Points
- 8:10 News Summary
- 8:20 Sign on and News Headlines
- 8:30 Radiotheque
- 8:40 Radiotheque
- 8:50 News Bulletin
- 9:00 News Bulletin
- 9:10 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral
- 9:20 Concert Hour
- 9:30 News Summary
- 9:40 Pedagogical Pop
- 9:50 Old Favorites
- 10:00 Listener's Choice
- 10:10 Pop Station
- 10:20 News Summary
- 10:30 Jazz Hour
- 10:40 Newsday
- 10:50 Disco
- 11:00 Evening Show
- 11:10 News Summary
- 11:20 Sign off

JORDAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

- 7:55 Cairo (EA)

- 8:30 Jeddah
- 8:55 Agaja
- 9:00 News on the hour
- 9:15 Saudi Jones Request Show
- 9:30 World News; Science in Action
- 9:40 Reflections
- 9:50 Sportscast
- 10:00 World News; Commentary
- 10:15 Letter from America
- 10:30 Music Now

DEPARTURES

- 3:30 Frankfurt
- 3:40 Agaja
- 3:50 Beirut, Paris (AF)
- 4:00 Beirut, Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
- 4:10 Cairo (EA)
- 4:20 Beirut (MEA)
- 4:30 Rome
- 4:40 Cairo
- 4:50 Beirut (AF)
- 5:00 Rome
- 5:10 Geneva
- 5:20 Beirut (MEA)
- 5:30 London, Athens
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But no nuclear models

Mrs. Gandhi planning India missile programme

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was reported today as saying that India is planning

to develop various types of missiles for its defense requirements.

Scientists were "poised to develop a large number of sophisticated equipment for which technology did not (previously) exist in the country," reports published in leading Indian newspapers quoted her as saying.

Last month, India successfully launched a satellite and observers said this demonstrated its technical capacity for developing

intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs).

Mrs. Gandhi told members of a parliamentary committee in New Delhi that funds were no bar to the research and development programme.

An official spokesman said today that India is not considering developing nuclear missiles but "conventional ones" such as air-to-ground missiles which were

previously imported.

"The prime minister is on record as saying that India will not develop atomic weapons," the official told a reporter.

The prime minister told the meeting yesterday that scientists also were working on a new battle tank.

"Our effort is to make as much equipment as possible with maximum efficiency," she said.

Thai-Kampuchea dialogue is goal of Waldheim in Hanoi

HANOI, Aug. 2 (R)—United Nations Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim arrived here today to try to start a dialogue between the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh and Thailand and help resolve the Kampuchean crisis, U.N. officials said.

The officials said a dialogue between the two parties could be arranged through the United Nations without forcing Thailand

into recognition of the Heng Samrin government.

Dr. Waldheim must work within the framework of a United Nations resolution passed last year calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the setting up of a neutral government there, they added.

"Dr. Waldheim will try to set up

an informal bridge between the parties concerned. But he is not expected to push anything that will be tantamount to recognition of the Heng Samrin regime," a senior official accompanying the secretary-general said.

Dr. Waldheim, who is leading a six-member U.N. team, will go to Bangkok on Monday for talks with the Thai government on the Kampuchean problem.

Dr. Waldheim flew into the Vietnamese capital in a plane chartered from Singapore Airlines. It was the first time that an aircraft of Singapore's national airline has landed here, although it flew under the flag of the United Nations.

Singapore is a bitter critic of Hanoi's role in Kampuchea. Dr. Waldheim received a low-key welcome at the airport. No Vietnamese minister was present, but Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was at the state guest house to welcome him.

Official talks between Dr. Waldheim and Vietnamese leaders will begin tomorrow when he is due to meet Mr. Thach early in the morning. He will hold talks with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong late tomorrow evening.

Man held for killing of Jewish child

ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 2 (R)—A court yesterday remanded in custody a man accused of throwing a grenade at a group of Jewish children here last Sunday, killing one and seriously wounding another.

Mr. Naser Al Said Abdul Wahid, 25, who was arrested immediately after the incident, appeared in court with another Arab, Mr. Nihad Declas, whom police arrested in Brussels on Wednesday. Mr. Declas was also remanded in custody.

Police said Mr. Declas told

them he had been instructed to throw a grenade at a group of passengers arriving at Brussels' Zaventem airport on a flight of the Israeli airline, El Al, at the same time as the attack on the children.

But he had abandoned the attack because of crowds at the airport.

Both men have said they are members of a group called Al Fatah Revolution Line. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has condemned the attack and denied any involvement.

Zimbabwe lifts censorship laws

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Zimbabwe government officially lifted censorship laws yesterday that had been imposed by the former white minority rulers to restrict information about the guerrilla war.

Many of the provisions imposed in 1978, related to a system of clearance which required journalists to submit stories and photographs to military headquarters for approval.

Another measure, also revoked in a government gazette, banned local publication of information

about deportees. White parliamentarians had complained that local coverage created sympathy for them.

Moves to revoke these, and other censorship measures, were announced last week by the Minister of Home Affairs, Joshua Nkomo, when he introduced in parliament a motion to continue the long-standing emergency powers regulations.

Mr. Nkomo said the security situation, because of dissident guerrillas and the large quantity of arms still in the country since the

war, had not eased sufficiently to warrant dropping the regulations. However, he announced that the censorship orders imposed under the laws no longer fulfilled any useful purpose, and would be abolished.

The government gazette also revoked censorship orders imposed on a variety of books and publications, including Che Guevara's "Guerrilla Warfare."

Local and foreign journalists today decided to set up a broad-based trade union designed, among other things, to protect press freedom in the three-month-old republic.

The journalists unanimously agreed to establish a new organization to replace the existing white-dominated Union of Zimbabwe Journalists—traditionally open only to mainly-white employees of the country's major newspapers and the regional news agency, IANA.

"We want a union in which everyone connected with the profession can be a member," Mr. Godwin Matatu, Salisbury-based assistant editor of the London-published African magazine and a member of the steering committee said.

"A totally representative body will safeguard our collective professional interests and protect us against the sort of bullying journalists have suffered in other parts of Africa."

Express derailment Ireland's worst train crash

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 2 (Agencies)—Rescue workers today cut their way through the debris of Ireland's worst-ever train smash, seeking three bodies thought still to be buried in the twisted metalwork of rails and carriages.

At least 17 people are thought to have been killed in the crash, with 50 more injured, nine of them on the critical list in hospital here. The victims were mainly Irish or British but included an American, Australian and Austrian. The train came off the rails at the disused station of Buttevant village yesterday.

American social services worker Bob Hartnett, in Ireland on holiday, said: "The feeling was that everything was disintegrating around me. Things were coming apart at a terrible rate."

Another passenger, Tom Kinnan 16, said: "I felt the shudder as the train left the track. I grabbed for the table which was bolted to the floor but it came out of its sockets and flew through the air with me."

"When I became conscious, my legs were trapped under the doors and equipment. A dead man was lying on top of me and a little child was screaming under me. People were screaming for help."

The Irish National Transport Co. which runs Ireland's state-run railway system said the train was carrying about 230 passengers, mostly foreign tourists and Irish holidaymakers.

Two coaches, where most of the casualties occurred, were flung over on their side and ploughed into an embankment. Other coaches also were derailed. Some passengers were flung screaming from the coaches, others were trapped in the wreckage.

A spokesman for the company, known in Ireland by its Irish name Coras Iompair Eilinn (CIE), blamed a faulty switch.

But CIE chairman Liam St. John Devlin, who went to the scene, told reporters: "All we know for certain is that the locomotive jumped the track and the four carriages behind telescoped."

He said the CIE carries out constant inspections for broken tracks, loose ties, warps and gaps. He denied reports that a work team had been renewing the tracks where the derailment took place.

Survivors said the train wobbled as it was passing through the station just before the crash.

Transport Minister Albert Reynolds, who flew to the scene by helicopter, has ordered a full inquiry.

As ambulances and a helicopter ferried the dead and injured to hospitals at Cork and nearby Mallow, where surgeons performed emergency operations, a huge railroad crane lifted coaches to enable rescuers to get to the dead and injured trapped in the wreckage.

Rescue work continued through the night.

Zimbabwe takes another step against colonialism

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe, Aug. 2 (AP)—A statue erected to honour the Rhodesian light infantry was removed from the Cranbourne barracks this week to reflect "the change in circumstances facing the unit today," an army spokesman said.

The statue, depicting a young man in combat gear, represented the helicopter-borne troops that formed the bulwark of defence against black guerrilla units fighting against the former white minority government.

The statue of Cecil John Rhodes, who founded Rhodesia, and 90 years of British colonialism, also was removed from

its pedestal in the centre of Salisbury.

The army spokesman said it was likely the Rhodesian light infantry would be disbanded before the end of the year.

Most of the all-white unit, formed in 1961, reportedly left the country for South Africa, and it was believed it now consisted almost exclusively of national servicemen, with remnants of senior volunteers.

'Billy, you did a good job.... Jimmy' Confidential cable gives new twist to 'Billygate'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—U.S. President Jimmy Carter's spokesman disclosed last night that the president had after all sent at least one

confidential cable to his brother-in-law, Carter's 1978 trip to Libya.

White House press secretary Jody Powell revealed the development one day after he had said there was no indication that Mr. Carter gave any such cables to his brother or had seen them.

A copy of the cable released at the White House bears the note, in the president's handwriting: "To Billy, you did a good job under the 'dry' circumstances. Jimmy."



President Jimmy Carter

Mr. Powell told reporters: "Late this afternoon, after extensive effort, we determined that Billy Carter had received a copy of one of the cables we released to you yesterday. We've also determined that he received a copy by mail from the president."

The White House made available on Thursday, State Department cables dealing with the 1978 visit the president's brother made to Libya. They were released as part of investigations into Billy Carter's relationship with the north African government from whom he has admitted receiving \$220,000.

Asked whether the president broke any law by sending a confidential cable to his brother, Mr.

Powell replied: "The president has the authority if he chooses to 'declassify' information. He can do it, as many other people in government do, in the action of relaying it to someone else."

The press secretary also denied that Mr. Carter's handwritten note to Mr. Billy Carter, a reference to the fact that alcohol is not served in Libya, was meant to encourage the younger Carter in his relationship with Libya.

"It's certainly obvious to you that the purpose of the comment was not to encourage a relationship between Billy and Libya," Mr. Powell replied. "It's just as legitimate, perhaps more legitimate, to interpret it as encouraging good and proper behavior."

Mr. Billy Carter's trip before he gave up alcohol time, the president is known for his beer-drinking habit.

The cable was sent from the U.S. embassy in Tripoli, State Department, its graphs summarize Mr. Carter's visit, stating that he had no negative fallout from the trip, and was rated "a positive event."

The postmark on the cable from the president to Billy Carter indicates it was sent on Tuesday after it was received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—U.S. President Jimmy Carter, trying to head off efforts to open the Democratic national convention to alternative candidates, says it would be a "travesty" to change the rules now to try to deny him the renomination he claims will be his anyway.

Speaking to several hundred delegates pledged to support him, Mr. Carter said "it's almost incomprehensible" that the effort to find an alternative to him "can be called open."

Mr. Carter has more than 300 delegates above the total he needs for a first-ballot renomination, but some Democrats, spurred in recent days by the Billy Carter-Libyan affair, have been working to prevent adoption of a proposed rule that would bind delegates on the first ballot at the convention.

Such a move would "violate that oath and commitment" delegates took when they were elected as pledged to a particular candidate, Mr. Carter told his followers, and would mean meeting in a "brokers' trade, smoke-filled room."

While Mr. Carter was most critical public shot move, representatives of eight and nine delegates met for almost an hour to discuss the Kennedy forces are plan the rule binding delegates. Spokesmen for both sides after the session that they meet again next week in order to hammer out a final agreement on how to handle the rule change.

But said Mr. Carter, "I am not a rule changer. I am a rule follower. I will be the nominee of the convention."

"That is not the point," he said. "The point is honesty, trust, and integrity. All the candidates stood the rules when the season began, he noted."

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Mark Etkin

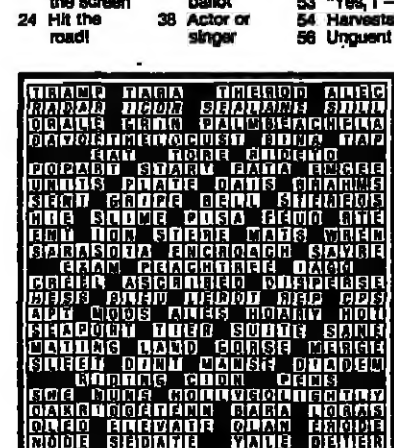
By William Lutz

- ACROSS**
- 1 Xanthippe
 - 2 Bottle
 - 3 Drive
 - 4 Bird's crop
 - 5 Verbosim
 - 6 Downtown
 - 7 Lights
 - 8 A view
 - 9 Wifely
 - 10 Mere
 - 11 Hearsay
 - 12 Two lies make it
 - 13 Studies
 - 14 At length
 - 15 Hock and sack
 - 16 Comes together
 - 17 Univ.
 - 18 Degree
 - 19 "Hello,"
 - 20 Compels
 - 21 Up
 - 22 Convinced
 - 23 Garish
 - 24 He handles dough
 - 25 Bells the cat
 - 26 — out (clarified)
 - 27 Car or kick
 - 28 Lepus
 - 29 Wine's problem
 - 30 Work of objection
 - 31 Aft
 - 32 Red as —
 - 33 Males
 - 34 Turbid
 - 35 Tremor
 - 36 They're missing in
 - 37 Hock and sack
 - 38 Comes together
 - 39 Univ.
 - 40 Degree
 - 41 "Hello,"
 - 42 Compels
 - 43 Up
 - 44 Convinced
 - 45 Garish
 - 46 He handles dough
 - 47 Part of a sentence
 - 48 Tied
 - 49 Stickum
 - 50 Wonder
 - 51 Architectural feature
 - 52 The
 - 53 In the
 - 54 Franchman's
 - 55 Financial
 - 56 Windfall
 - 57 Tale
 - 58 Care of
 - 59 Humble
 - 60 Got a tan
 - 61 Corpse
 - 62 Try to sack
 - 63 The GB
 - 64 Impact
 - 65 Etioles
 - 66 Witness' ordeals
 - 67 Tahrs
 - 68 Mail
 - 69 Attractions
 - 70 Infield
 - 71 Switch
 - 72 Suit sizes
 - 73 Thrust
 - 74 Commercial
 - 75 Use
 - 76 As — (usually)
 - 77 Horizontal
 - 78 Newspaper
 - 79 Notice
 - 80 Allegation
 - 81 Times of day
 - 82 Back street
 - 83 — (also comfortable)
 - 84 Competitor
 - 85 Crow
 - 86 Has effect
 - 87 Stimuli
 - 88 Metric unit

- DOWN**
- 1 Fledgling
 - 2 Pursue
 - 3 Tourment
 - 4 Vingt
 - 5 Woven
 - 6 Vest
 - 7 Almost
 - 8 — Island
 - 9 Plebe
 - 10 Intruder
 - 11 Greek
 - 12 Letter
 - 13 Exhibiting
 - 14 Movement
 - 15 Kitchen
 - 16 Over
 - 17 Helps to
 - 18 Person
 - 19 Speed up
 - 20 Office help
 - 21 Scope
 - 22 Made a
 - 23 Comp
 - 24 Try to sack
 - 25 The GB
 - 26 Impact
 - 27 Etioles
 - 28 Witness' ordeals
 - 29 Unclearly
 - 30 Lapham
 - 31 Inclined
 - 32 Stumped
 - 33 Stammer
 - 34 Ludwig
 - 35 M. Keaton
 - 36 Solad
 - 37 Pung
 - 38 Not gas
 - 39 Each
 - 40 Helps in
 - 41 Wrangling
 - 42 Velt
 - 43 Hawkeye
 - 44 Horse
 - 45 Underst
 - 46 One
 - 47 Prayer word
 - 48 Pacific
 - 49 Writing pad
 - 50 Metric
 - 51 Measure
 - 52 Revenge
 - 53 Flavoring
 - 54 Man-eater
 - 55 Hackneyed
 - 56 Raul
 - 57 Behaves
 - 58 DOWN
 - 59 Places of
 - 60 combat
 - 61 Subse
 - 62 Foot lever
 - 63 Remunerated
 - 64 Light unit
 - 65 Inoculation
 - 66 Contemptuously
 - 67 Go down to defeat
 - 68 Madam
 - 69 Economic
 - 70 Minors' tale
 - 71 Not gas
 - 72 Brother of 23D
 - 73 Clashes out
 - 74 Get off
 - 75 Arctic
 - 76 Tip-offs
 - 77 Be of —
 - 78 Recall
 - 79 Riple for
 - 80 Bea Arthur
 - 81 Progenitors
 - 82 Put away
 - 83 Loon-shark
 - 84 Broken
 - 85 Glass
 - 86 Tury
 - 87 Muscular
 - 88 Harbor
 - 89 Features
 - 90 Horse
 - 91 Mackerel
 - 92 Souths
 - 93 Lute
 - 94 Mule
 - 95 Rales
 - 96 Caballero
 - 97 Ghana's capital
 - 98 Thick
 - 99 Fish in
 - 100 a way
 - 101 Super
 - 102 Libyan
 - 103 money
 - 104 Thicker
 - 105 headed
 - 106 Competent
 - 107 River in Germany
 - 108 Leave on
 - 109 Kind of
 - 110 South
 - 111 Legal
 - 112 address

Diagramless

- ACROSS**
- 1 Seams
 - 2 Mountain
 - 3 Big dog
 - 4 Lead
 - 5 Attributing
 - 6 Make one
 - 7 Nymph
 - 8 Courage
 - 9 Indigo
 - 10 Tatum of the screen
 - 11 Hit the road
 - 12 Deer
 - 13 Lairs
 - 14 "Mary" title
 - 15 Mar a car
 - 16 Stumber
 - 17 Post Alfred
 - 18 Nymph
 - 19 Rod of
 - 20 Tennis
 - 21 Of the sun
 - 22 Cast a
 - 23 Tatum of the screen
 - 24 Hit the road
 - 25 Clean the floor
 - 26 Put to work
 - 27 Make an appeal
 - 28 Uragant
 - 29 Wood
 - 30 Man-eater
 - 31 Hackneyed
 - 32 Raul
 - 33 Behaves
 - 34 DOWN
 - 35 Places of
 - 36 combat
 - 37 Subse
 - 38 Foot lever
 - 39 Remunerated
 - 40 And so
 - 41 Torric abbr.
 - 42 Set
 - 43 Colored
 - 44 Told on
 - 45 Great letter
 - 46 Karantina
 - 47 Sleight
 - 48 animal
 - 49 Countries
 - 50 Behaves
 - 51 DOWN
 - 52 Places of
 - 53 combat
 - 54 Subse
 - 55 Foot lever
 - 56 Remunerated



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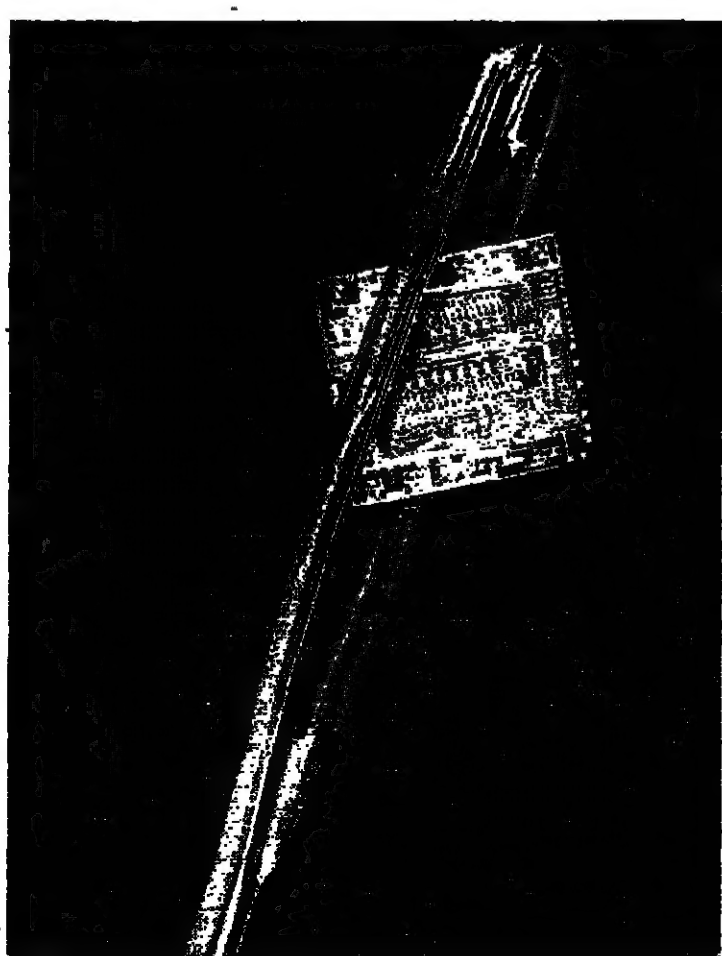
TODAY'S ELVES: At night the elves come, busy little beings from fairyland, and do their work before dawn so that people can rest during the day.

This very popular tale, well known in Germany as the "Elves of Cologne", will doubtless always remain just that, a figment of the imagination. Another kind of elf, however, has become reality, i.e. the microprocessor.

These present-day elves have not been able to do away with work altogether but they certainly are contributing more and more every day to easing the human workload through their tremendous control capacities.

Thus, for example, a new fully electronic washing machine made in Frankfurt, contains a 4.4 by 5.3 millimetre microprocessor with around 25,000 logical functions. The water temperature and the powering of the wash drum are electronically controlled. This has made it possible to provide a wash cycle that is easier on clothing and a more effective spin cycle.

It can be clearly seen with the aid of an electron microscope this tiny microprocessor in the eye of a needle. (Photo: Inter Nations/AEG-Telefunken)



S. Indian farmers riot leaving 19 dead

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (AP)—The death toll from a violent peasant agitation in Karnataka State in Southern India, rose to 19 yesterday as the government announced that a 14-member committee of legislators will study peasant demands, All India Radio reported.

One person, wounded in police firing late on Thursday in Belgaum county, died yesterday. Police opened fire in Belgaum when peasant mobs looted shops and offices, set fire to petrol stations and buses and assaulted government officials.

The farmers demand the abolition of a "Betterment" levy, and water tax they are charged for having their land irrigated by the Malaprabha irrigation project in the northern part of the state.

The state government, surprised by the popular response to the agitation that started July 21, decided last Saturday to stay collection of the fees, but the farmers insist that the charges be withdrawn totally.